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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 7, 1873. NO. 22

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Political Situation in France.

PROPOSAL FOR A MONARCHY.

A CABINET DECIDED ON.

The Trial of Marshal Bazaine.

The Carlists Losing Ground.

Government Forces Triumphant.

France.

PROPOSITION FOR THE RESTORATION OF THE MONARCHY.

PARIS, October 6.—The Paris *Journal*, a monarchical newspaper, says a proposition for the restoration of the monarchy on the basis of the charter of 1814 in a modified form will be proposed in the Assembly on the opening day of the session.

A CABINET DECIDED ON.

PARIS, October 6.—At a meeting of the Deputies of the Right to-day the following cabinet was decided upon in the event of a change in the government at the opening of the Assembly: Duc Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Bocher, Minister of the Interior; M. De Chesnelong, Minister of Finances; M. Depeyre, Minister of Justice; M. Cornuel, Minister of Public Works; M. Duperier, Minister of Commerce; M. Desseaux, Minister of Public Instruction; M. de Montgaillon, Minister of Marine; and General Changarnier, Minister of War.

TRIAL OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

VERSAILLES, October 6.—The trial of Marshal Bazaine by Court Martial opened at noon to-day in the Palace of Trianon. The Duke D'Aumale presided. Among the witnesses present were Marshals Canrobert and La Broad, and Generals Frossard, Bourbaki, and Changarnier. Before the business of the opening of Court had been completed, a brief recess was taken, after which, by order of the President a statement of the public services of Marshal Bazaine was read. It comprised history of his military career from the beginning and recounted the distinctions and honors conferred upon him and the wounds he had received. The report of the committee of inquiry into the capitulation of Metz was next presented and read. This was followed by the reading of the indictment of Marshal Bazaine, which, at attentively but without emotion. M. Rouiers then submitted the report. In reviews the plans of the campaign proposed by the defendant, and gives a sketch of the siege of Sedan, in which great stress is laid on Bazaine's responsibility for the capitulation which was consented to go to General Frossard's assistance. In regard to Bazaine's conduct at Metz, M. Rouiers takes the ground that the latter should at the time have made decisions of exceeding the power. After hearing Rouiers's report the Court adjourned until to-morrow.

PARIS, October 6.—The Court-Martial before which Marshal Bazaine is now being tried, sits in the audience chamber of the Grand Trianon at Versailles. The scene at the opening of the present examination. Nearly all the witnesses who had been summoned were present, and the court room itself was filled with the elite of Parisian society. Besides those previously reported, M. M. Favre and Regnier were in attendance. Many of the officers of the Legion of Honor on his breast. He took his seat in an arm chair by the side of the President of the Court, contrary addressed by the President of the Court as "Monsieur le Marechal" throughout the proceedings. The duke d'Aumale, Generals Changarnier, Lachaud & Son, the eminent advocates, and Colonel Villette.

It is expected that the next ten days will be devoted to the reading of papers connected with the indictment. M. Rouiers, Generals Frossard, Boyer, and Gen. L'Admirault were also present as witnesses.

World Special.

LONDON, October 6.—The Duke d'Aumale to-day positively said it was certain that Marshal Bazaine would be condemned to death by the court martial that then parochised.

THE CLERICAL FUTURE.

The Duke de Broglie, at a banquet given in his honor to-night, declared emphatically that the revival of clerical domination in France was impossible.

Spain.

MADRID, October 6.—The Carlists are fast losing ground in the Northern provinces. They are being demoralized, and the men accuse the leaders of treason. Gen. Martinez, commander of the Republican troops, is energetically advancing against them.

The siege of Cartagena is proceeding actively, the firing from the fortifications is very slow, and the insurrectionists surrender daily to the Republican forces.

GEN. SERRANO'S MOVE DON ALPHONSO.

BAYONNE, October 6.—Gen. Serrano joined Don Alphonso yesterday. He was received with cheers by the Carlists.

THE INSURGENT IRONCLADS.

MADRID, October 6.—The insurgent ironclads were seen off Aguilas to-day, and appeared to be heading for Cartagena.

England.

THE POLARIS RESCUERS.

LONDON, October 7, 6 a. m.—Sir George Hamilton, in a speech at Dundee last night, expressed the hope that England would send a vessel to complete the investigations of the Polaris expeditions.

Germany.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGE.

BERLIN, October 6.—It is believed that General Manteuffel will replace Count Von Arnim as the German ambassador to France.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, October 6.—The steamships Castalia, Thuringia, Republic and New York, from New York, have arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, October 6, 5 p. m.—Rate of discount in open market for three months' bills, 4 11-16 per cent., or 5-16 below bank rate. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on Consols for money 92¾; for account 92¾@92¾. American Securities—5-20's of '65, 86½; 5-20's of '67, 90; 10-40's, 84¾; new 5's, 90.

Tallow, 45s@s 9d.

PARIS, October 6.—Rentes, 56 francs 85 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, October 6.—Cotton brisker; middling uplands, 9¾d; middling Orleans, 9¾d; sales 25,000 bales: American, 10,000; speculation and export, 5,000; sales of the week, 60,000 bales; actual export, 6,000; stock, 360,000; American, 284,000; afloat for orders, 92,000; American, 72,000; to be shipped, October and November, 97,000; do shipped, November and December, 90,000; do, do, January and February, 70,000; do, do, February and March, 50,000; uplands, on basis of low middlings, deliverable October, 9 5-16@9¾d; do, do, November, 9 5-16@9¾d; do, do, December, 9 5-16@9¾d; do, do, January, 9 5-16@9¾d; low middlings, 9d; uplands, on basis of low middlings, deliverable October, 9 5-16@9¾d; do, do, winter wheat, 10s 6d; corn, 30s 6d; Cheese, 55s 6d. Refined petroleum, 1s 6d; short rib middles, 41s. Refined petroleum, 15d. Turpentine, 33s 6d. Clover seed, 55s.

ANTWERP, October 6.—Refined petroleum, 49¼ francs.

The Barnesville Bank vs. the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, O., October 6, 1873.

The case of the Barnesville Bank against the Western Union Telegraph Company, damages three thousand dollars, for non-delivery of a message was decided to-day by the District Court in favor of the Telegraph Company. Notice of appeal to the Supreme Court was made.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The storehouse and other property of the Brandon Manufacturing Company at Rutland, Vt., was burned on Saturday night, resulting in a loss of $50,000.

The outstanding legal tenders amount to $356,000,000.

The steamship Peruvia, from Brest, has arrived at New York.

The skeleton of a man was discovered on Sunday hanging by the neck to a small tree, near a village about seven miles from Chicago. It is probably a case of suicide.

Two hundred hands have been discharged from the Baltimore Locomotive Works.

A Dayton, Ohio, dispatch announces the suspension of Hardman & Gorman yesterday.

The Cincinnati Produce Exchange Association, at their annual meeting yesterday, elected Briggs S. Cunningham President.

The strong northwest gale which prevailed yesterday morning drove ashore, near the foot of Thirty-first street, Chicago, a schooner laden with lumber. The sea was very heavy.

The thirteenth annual fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association opened yesterday and promises to be a success.

The second annual convention of the Carriage Builders' National Association is called for the 20th of November at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.

A woman who keeps a stationery store in Philadelphia has been arrested on a charge of sending obscene literature through the mails.

The directors of the Cincinnati Board of Trade yesterday adopted resolutions favoring the repeal of all usury laws, except cases, in the absence of contract, and the modification of the present banking law so as to allow every association having $50,000 of government bonds on deposit to issue the same and receive national bank notes under the restriction rendering all holders as secure as under the present system.

All the female prisoners at the Jeffersonville, Ind., Penitentiary will be removed to the Female Reformatory at Indianapolis to-day by order of Governor Hendricks.

The forty-third semi-annual Conference of the church and Latter Day Saints assembled in Salt Lake yesterday. The attendance was large.

A Louisville dispatch of yesterday says: Ad. Fencer, of New Albany Ind, has made good his claim against the Government for the confiscation of $6,000 worth of steel in the time of the war of Secession, Tenn., missing his claim on the ground of being a British subject.

At a public meeting at Charleston, S. C., yesterday, the citizens formally declared the recent municipal elections to be null and void.

The annual meeting of the Catholic Union of the United States was held this morning in New York. Some addresses were delivered.

During a furious rain storm at Charleston, S. C., yesterday, the freight depot of the Northeastern Railroad was demolished. Six men were killed and several others severely injured.

A yacht race took place at New York yesterday, but, owing to rough weather, one of the yachts and the pilot boat in charge of the judges of the yacht sailed over the course and ended the race. It will probably have to be sailed again.

The closing races of the Dexter Park meeting at Chicago occurred yesterday. The first was free for all races, for a purse of $5,000. The entries were as follows: Goldsmith Maid, Goldsmith Maid, Jr., the former won the three straight heats. Time, 2:20¼, 2:20¾, 2:20. Goster second.

Connecticut has voted to make Hartford the sole capital by a majority of over three thousand.

There were thirty-seven deaths from yellow fever at Memphis yesterday.

Max Maretzek opened the Grand Opera House, New York, last night, with Lucca and Tamberlik in the opera of Poliuto.

Buffalo aspires to be known as the "International City" on account of her intimate relations with Canada.

POLITICAL.

The County Tickets in Pennsylvania.

Who the People Will Choose From.

Below will be found a list of the nominations made by the Republican and Democratic parties in this State, as nearly complete as it can be made at this writing:

Allegheny.

REPUBLICAN.
President Judge, District Court, Hon. Thomas Ewing.
Associate Judge, District Court, Hon. J. W. F. White.
State Senate, Hon. Geo. H. Anderson.
Assembly, First City District, H. H. McCormick.
Second City District—
S. J. Wainwright.
County Districts—
J. C. Newmyer,
A. B. Young,
A. C. Hays,
R. C. Christy,
Henry Gerwig.
Prothonotary, E. F. Kennedy.
County Treasurer, Capt. Samuel Kleber.
County Commissioner, A. Beckert, Jas. G. Murray.
Jury Commissioner, Capt. John McClelland.
Coroner, Wm. McCallin.
Director of the Poor, Thomas Varner.

DEMOCRATIC.
President Judge, District Court, Thomas C. Lamont.
Associate Judge, District Court, John H. Baxter.
State Senate, Jas. Saltsbury.
Assembly, First City District, N. S. Stookey.
Second City District, S. P. Patterson.
County Districts—
Wm. D. Woomayer,
Wm. Hastert,
George H. Hughes,
R. B. Guthrie,
A. G. Thoburn.
Prothonotary, Wm. F. Kenney.
County Commissioners, A. H. Kwin.
County Treasurer, Jos. H. Irwin.
Jury Commissioner, C. B. Scrafin.
Coroner, J. L. Williams.
Director of the Poor, P. H. Sowerbrick.

Armstrong.

Assembly, Robt. Thompson.
District Attorney, G. S. Cranney.
Sheriff, Geo. A. Williams.
Treasurer, James Piper.
Commissioner, T. Hutton.
Jury Commissioner, Alexander Gibson.
Auditor, D. W. Schaffer.

Assembly, J. K. Park.
District Attorney, Jas. Reynolds.
Sheriff, John B. Boyd.
Treasurer, M. Beatty.
Commissioner, J. S. Coehran.
Jury Commissioner, Thomas McMaster.
Auditor, D. W. Hawk.

Beaver.

Assembly, S. J. Cross.
Deputy ——
J. Allison, Wasbington.
A. L. Campbell, Butler.
David Wilson, Butler.
Prothonotary, G. A. Smith.
Register and Recorder, Jas. H. Shearer.
Commissioner, S. Wilson.
Poor Director, J. McNair.
Jury Com., Jno. Wilson.
Auditor, J. J. Clendenin.
Coroner, John Laporte.

Assembly, Charles Cheny, Deputy ——
W. G. Barnett, Wasb'n.
W. L. Archer, Wasb'n.
Wm. Love, Butler.
Prothon'y, C. H. Leafer.
Treasurer, C. B. Hunt.
Commissioner, D. Hatton.
Jury Com., J. Sterling.
Director of the Poor, Reed.
Auditor, J. A. Russell.
Trustees Academy, Thos. Espy, James Barnes.

Bedford.

Assembly, ——
Associate Judge, Ed. Diamond F. Geninger.
District Attorney, Wm. Digler.
Treasurer, Wm. Mateer.
Commissioner, Jno. Richey.
Poor House Director, S. Jury Commissioner, Jacob Snowden.
Auditor, John C. Ickes.

George J. Assembly, J. M. Reynolds.
Associate Judge, Ed. Tate.
Associate Judge, Thos. Donahoe.
Treasurer, H. D. Tate.
Commissioner, Wm. Kelley.
Director of Poor, Emanuel Clapper.
Coroner, Isaac Lykens.
Auditor, Alex. Knox.

Blair.

Assembly, Seth E. McClure.
Sheriff, Maj. Alex. Robinson.
Treasurer, Jos. Lefevre.
Commissioner, Jno. Clark, Wm. Smith.
Director of the Poor, Albert Wiseman.
Coroner, Isaac Lykens.
Auditor, Alex. Knox.

Assembly, James Funk.
Sheriff, John Rockett.
Commissioner, Oliver Hagerty.
Jury Commissioner, Jas. Mcintosh.
Auditor, Emanuel Clapper.
Coroner, John Hickey.

Bradford.

Assembly, E. R. Myer.
James B. Wetz.
Associate Judge, J. W. Ingram.
Prothonotary, Mat. Marshall.
Commissioner, Abram Smith.
Jury Commissioner, B. F. Knapp.
Auditor, E. R. DeLong.

Assembly, C. Terry, John Griffis.
Associate Judge, C. S. Russell.
Treasurer, T. J. Smiley.
Commissioner, Jno. Baldwin.
Jury Commissioner, C. E. Ferguson.
Auditor, C. B. Riggs.

Bucks.

Senator, Samuel F. Long.
Assembly, Dr. A. H. Clayton, Benj. Kratz.
Associate Judge, Isaac B. Long.
District Attorney, Abel Fackenthall.
Treasurer, Jacob Van Buskirk.
Commissioner, Isaac H. Worman.
Auditor, A. K. Wagbold.
Poor Director, Chas. Feltman.

Additional Law Judge, G. W. Roberts.
Assembly, Benj. Rich, Joseph Morrison.
District Attorney, Levi I. James.
Assembly, G. E. Hagenbuch, Jacob Ott.
Jury Commissioner, Geo. Comfort.
Commissioner, C. H. Yost.
Treasurer, C. G. Fetter.
Director, Chas. Schofield.
Auditor, H. M. Erdman.

Butler.

Assembly, David McKee, Jonathan Alexander, Washington.
Commissioner, Joseph P. Christy.
Auditor, E. G. Duncan.

Assembly, D. Gill.
Assembly, ——W. Smith.
Sheriff, ——Negley.
Treasurer, Hiram Davis.
Commissioner, Christopher Heasley.
Associate Judges, Henry Negley, Jr.
Jury Commissioner, Chas. F. Adams.

Cambria.

Assembly, Saml. Henry.
Sheriff, J. T. Harris.
Treasurer, Jos. Schrader.
Commissioner, Jas. Conrad.
Poor Director, T. Stutzman.
Jury Commissioner, P. P. Baker.
Auditor, John Cushon.
Coroner, John H. Fisher.

Assembly, Samuel Hemy.
Sheriff, Henry Banner.
Treasurer, A. Christ.
Commissioner, Ed. Glass.

Cameron.

Senate, John Cushon.
Assembly, D. F. Baird.
Prothonotary, A. J. Brooks.
County Commissioner, Joseph W. Gorman.
County Auditor, David Hunter.
Surveyor, Ed. Vosburg.

Assembly, H. Prothonotary, Commissioner, Auditor, Jno. Rossier.

Carbon.

Senate, Jas. R. Struthers.
Associate Judge, Levi Wentz.
Prothonotary, Thos. Kemmerer.
Treasurer, W. E. Bevan.
Sheriff, Oliver Brewster.
Commissioner, Jno. Kendall.
Auditor, Dennis Bauman.
Jury Com., A. Christman.

Assembly, E. C. Dimmick.
Sheriff, Rose Kocb.
Treasurer, E. H. Snyder.
Prothonotary, J. H. Seward.
Commissioner, Lafayette Lentz.

Center.

Senate, John Irwin, Jr.
Assembly, Lyon Smith.
Treasurer, Col. George A. Bayard.
Commissioner, S. Grannier.
Jury Commissioner, Benj. Liggat.
Auditor, Dr. J. M. Blair.

Senate, Jos. S. Waream.
Assembly, John H. Orvis.
Treasurer, J. B. Mitchell.
Commissioner, John G. Sankey.
Jury Commissioner, M. Grove.

Chester.

Senate, Thos. V. Cooper.
Assembly, Charles F. Smith, William P. Hall.
Register, Abraham H. Pfaltz.
Prison Inspectors, John H. Gemant, Samuel Hoch, Wm. Ly. Hall.
Treasurer, Dania Brown.
County Commissioners, Wm. Windell & Wilmon.
Jury Commissioner, W. F. Hedenstedt.
Director of Poor, William D. Dechert.
Auditor, Isaac Spackman.

Senate, Tryon Lewis.
Assembly, Seymour C. Hayes, Wm. Sharpless.
Treasurer, J. D. Evans.
Commissioner, J. Yeager.
Jury Commissioner, Thomas Strode.
Director of Poor, Peter Strickland.
Auditor, Jas. Hoffinger

Clarion.

Assembly, E. E. Alison.
Prothonotary, W. m. Fee.
Treasurer, R. L. McClure.
Auditor, Wm. Irwin.
Jury Commissioner, Wm. Keeley.

Assembly, M. Williams.
Associate Judge, Jacob Sherriff, Anthony H. Beck.
Commissioner, I. Shaner.
Auditor, Jacob Krebs.
Coroner, Daniel Bastaph.
Jury Commissioner, Jacob Dunn.

Clinton.

Assembly, E. S. Caldwell.
Prothonotary, Wm. Fleming.
Register and Recorder, J. B. Kinzig.
Commissioner, Wm. A. White.
Treasurer, Hey. J. E. King.
Jury Commissioner, J. S. Knapp.
Auditor, E. R. DeLong.

Assembly, A. C. Noyes Prothonotary, W. H. Brown.
Register and Recorder, S. H. Snook.
Treasurer, Jno. Q. Welsh.
Director, Wm. Hall.
Coroner, Adolph Friesen.
Jury Comm'r, H. S. Kaucher.

Columbia.

Assembly, J. M. Buckalew.
Commissioner, Geo. Sharpless.
Treasurer, John Sander.
Coroner, John Herbert.

Assembly, C. E. Brockway
Prothonotary, Michael Grower.
Treasurer, John Sander.
Coroner, John Herbert.

Crawford.

Senator, George K. Alexander.
Associate Judges, E. H. Chase, Wm. Davis, Jr.
Assembly, M. W. Oliver, Jr., Fred. Bates.
Treasurer, R. P. Smithson.
Commissioner, I. B. Gerard.
Auditor, R. S. E. Temple.
Jury Commissioner, E. F. Mead.

Senate, J. D. Gill.
Assembly, ——W. Smith.
Treasurer, Hiram Davis.
Commissioner, Christopher Heasley.
Associate Judges, Henry Negley, Jr.
Jury Commissioner, Chas. F. Adams.

Cumberland.

Assembly, H. P. Bumbaugh.
Associate Judge, Joseph Hays.
Treasurer, H. S. Hoch.
Commissioner, Jacob Duke.
Director, John Mosser.
Auditor, Jefferson Hall.
Treasurer, Levan Orris.

Assembly, Wm. B. Butler.
Assembly, Joseph Tolbert.
Commissioner, Jacob Barnhart.

Dauphin.

Assembly, J. E. Allen, Jr.
Sheriff, Wm. Hoffer.
Prothonotary, T. G. Fox.
Register of Wills, Simon Snyder.
Recorder of Wills, Aug. Reed.
Treasurer, Amos Enry.
Commissioner, Jno. Bowman.
Director of Poor, J. Cumbolsha.
Coroner, Jas. Porter.
Jury Com'r, W. J. Middaugh.
Auditor, J. G. Ingram.

Assembly, H. M. Jones.
Prothonotary, D. Sourbeer.
Treasurer, C. K. Taylor.
Commissioner, Jno. Rossler.
Surveyor, Ed. Vosburg.

Delaware.

Senate, Thos. V. Cooper.
Assembly, G. F. Lynard, Reg'r and Recorder, J. C. Ferris.
Co. Treas., A. Baldwin.
Commissioner, E. Baker.
Jury Comm'r, G. Yarnall.
Director of Poor, J. Hibberd.
Auditor, Daniel James.
County Surveyor, Joseph Taylor.

Senate, Tryon Lewis.
Assembly, W. C. Talley, Reg'r and Recorder, J. E. Wilson.
Commissioner, J. H. Field.
Jury Com'r, W. S. Thompson.
Director, Homer Hachey.
Auditor, Joseph Pratt.
Surveyor, Chas. Ladomus.
Treasurer, Nath'l Pratt.

Elk.

Assembly, E. H. Wilcox.
Henry Emmerlett.
Sheriff, J. L. Hyner.
Clerk of Courts, C. L. Pierce.
Commissioner, M. H. Silvertborn.
Poor Director, Jas. Dunn
Jury Com., Wm. Grant.
Auditor, W. W. Thomas.
Trustees of Ac'd'y, Saml. Ives, Jr., Al. Grindinon, W. L. Cleveland.

Assembly, C. R. Rogers, Rep. I. R. Taylor, Dem.
Sheriff, Wm. Moore, Dem.
Commissioner, M. H. Silvertborn, Rep.
Clerk of Courts, C. L. Pierce, Rep.
Poor Director, M. Phelps, Rep.
Jury Com., Robt. Leslie, Dem.
Auditor, Thos. McClure, Lib.

"The Democracy have no organization in Erie county. The ticket given was nominated by a so-called "People's Convention."

Fayette.

Assembly, Jasper M. Thompson.
Treasurer, Hugh L. Rankin.
Jury Com., W. H. Harvey.
Commissioner, Jesse Reed.
Poor Directy, Jas. Ewing.
Auditor, Geo. W. Hess.

President Judge, Alpheus K. Wilson.
Assembly, Alex. J. Hill.
Treasurer, James N. McDonald.
Commissioner, Isaac W. Hutter.
Auditor, Nicholas McCullough.
Jury Commissioner, Henry C. Rush.
Poor Director, Ewing Dwright.

Forest.

Assembly, F. E. Allison.
Commissioner, James K. Clark.
Auditor, G. Jamieson.
District Attorney, Samuel D. Irwin.
Jury Commissioner, Wm Patterson.

Assembly, Dr. J. Winans.
Commissioner, S. C. Sloan.
Auditor, Jas. Gilfillan.
Jury Com., Jas. Flynn.
Coroner, Dr. J. E. Blaine.

Franklin.

Assembly, W. B. H. Mackey.
Treasurer, Lieut. J. Cook.
Commissioner, H. Keefer.
Director of Poor, A. Stouffer.
Auditor, Col. Wm. D. Dyson.
Jury Commissioner, A. H. Eller.

Assembly, G. W. Welsh.
Treasurer, H. M. White.
Commissioner, Wm. D. Guthrie.
Director of Poor, J. H. McCulloch.
Auditor, D. B. Russell.
Jury Commissioner, John Gilbert.
Coroner, Dr. W. P. Noble.

Huntingdon.

Senate, John Irwin, Jr.
Assembly, W. K. Barrington.
Treasurer, T. W. Montgomery.
Commissioner, C. H. M'Cormick.
Director of Poor, J. H. Lee.
Auditor, J. H. Davis.
Jury Commissioner, J. Brown.
Coroner, John Laporte.

Senate, John S. Waream.
Assembly, H. J. McAteer.
Treasurer, Hugh A. Commissioner, N. S. Covert.
Director of Poor, O. Gorsuch.
Jury Commissioner, S. Long.
Auditor, S. A. Creswell.
Coroner, Dr. H. B. Mc-Night.

Indiana.

Assembly, Daniel Rarey.
Treasurer, Geo. H. Johnson.
Commissioner, Samuel G. Miller.
Jury Commissioner, John Rosenbergen.
Auditor, Joseph Griffith.

Assembly, Jesse M. Harter.
Commissioner, Archibald Treasurer, Hall Cark.
Jury Commissioner, Jas. Auditor, Ad. H. Brangler.

Jefferson.

Assembly, J. W. Phillips.
Treasurer, Enoch H. Wilson.
District Attorney, John S.
County Commissioner, Capt. R. A. Travis.
Auditor, J. C. Mitchell.

Treasurer, A. D. McPherson.
District Attorney, Charles Cartsell.
Register, George Spahr.
Commissioner, W. Brooks.
Jury Commissioner, Geo. Mitchell.
Poor Director, J. Moon.

Juniata.

Senator, John Irwin, Jr.
Assembly, John Kelly.
Register and Recorder, William W. Lyons.
Commissioner, E. D. Johnson.
Poor Director, A. K. Anders.
Auditor, H. S. Smith.

Senate, Jos. S. Waream.
Assembly, Wm. H. Koons.
Register and Recorder, John T. Melen.
Commissioner, Samuel Showers.
Jury Commissioner, Alexander A. Crozier.
County Auditor, John Pharo.
Jury Commissioner, David Patterson.
Coroner, Jos. Middagh.

Lancaster.

Associate Judge, John J. Libhart.
Assembly, H. Amos Myers.
H. B. Tebaldy, J. L. Shuman.
Recorder, F. Diffenbagh.
Commissioner, Jacob Hess.
Commissioner, J. Wood.
Jury Commissioner, L. Hoffman.
Directors of Poor, J. J. Frey, Jr., Christian Hoover.
Prison Keeper, J. P. Weaver.
Prison Inspectors, A. M. Breneman, Jacob Hager.
Solicitor, H. C. Keedy.
Auditor, D. M. Esq.

Assembly, T. J. Albright, Lewis Hoffman, Jr.
Associate Judge, Robert Brendel.
Register and Recorder, H. B. Weidner.
Register of Wills, Gideon Leib.
Clerk Orphans' Court, R. Cochran.
City Commissioner, Wm. Smith.
Third Senatorial District, John Lamon.
First, Geo. Handy Smith.
Second, Geo. W. Shaffer.
Third, Jas. Lamon.
Fourth, Wm. J. Owens.
Fifth, James O'Brien.
Sixth, Charles S. Porter.
Seventh, John McGonigle.
Eighth, John A. Reyburn.
Ninth, W. H. Vogdes.
Tenth, H. T. Wood.
Eleventh, W. W. Worrell.
Twelfth, Thos. Cochran.
Thirteenth, J. N. Wood.
Fourteenth, W. J. Roney.
Fifteenth, Robt. Gilfillan.
Seventh, J. W. Jones.
Secretary, Jos. Reconditer, Salter.
Eighteenth, J. N. Newell.

Lawrence.

Assembly, E. S. N. Morgan.
Treasurer, John Cochran.
Sheriff, James McWilliams.
Register and Recorder, Jas. Cummy.
Commr., Robert Mehard.
Auditor, Lafayette Baldwin.
Jury Comm'r, Jas. Moffatt.
Coroner, Dr. R. H. Hoffman.

Assembly, Dr. H. B. White.
Commissioner, John Kain.
Treasr, Jas. A. Pollock.
Comm'r, Charles Duff.
Director of Poor, Ricord Sr.
Daniel Cameron.
Auditor, Jas. Thompson.
Auditor, George W. Thompson.
Coroner, Dr. Harry Peebles

Lehigh.

Assembly, Edwin Camp, David M. Keiper.
Associate Judge, Samuel J. Kaiser.
Treasurer, Lewis H. Roth.
Commr, James Weiler.
Director of Poor, Aaron Ballet.
Auditor, Charles Schoenly.
Jury Commissioner, John Trustees of Academy, Anthony Wechsing, James W. Curtney.

Senate, Hon. Edwin Albright.
Assembly, Robert Steckel, James Kimmel.
Prothonotary, Peter Hendricks.
Commr, Jesse Solliday.
Jury Commissioner, Sam'l Berger.
Auditor, Franklin Herring
Trustee Academy, M. H. Horn, Allen A. Huber.

Schuylkill.

Senate, Oliver P. Bechtel.
Assembly, Benj. Knauss, Jno. B. Strayer.
Treasurer, Dan'l Barlow.
Commissioner, Sol. Hoover.
Director of Poor, Wm. Jones.
Jury Com., Peter Holme.
Auditor, Thomas Davis.

Assembly, Jacob Kohler.
Auditor, F. O'Brien.

Lycoming.

Assembly, Theo. Hill, R. Brown.
Treasurer, D. Longsdorf
Commissioner, Joseph Gray Angle.
Jury Commissioner, A. J. Auditor, Daniel Steck.

Assembly, H. W. Petrikin, Richard Bedford.
Treasurer, C. B. Shinn.
Commissioner, M. Wineland.
Auditor, Daniel Thomas.
Jury Commissioner, A. Rodearmel.

Mercer.

Assembly, J. W. Barker.
Treasurer, F. M. Powell.
Commissioner, Andrew Poor Director, John Gamble.
Auditor, J. G. Perry.
Jury Commissioner, Jerome A. Leech.

Assembly, Jas. A. Stranahan.
Treasurer, G. D. Kelly.
Poor Director, D. B. Larraway.
Auditor, Thos. E. Porter.
Jury Commissioner, Morris Leech.

Mifflin.

Senator, John Irvin, Jr.
Assembly, J. Beatty Hetzel.
Treasurer, Jesse Mendenhall.
Commissioners, 3 years, H. L. Grubb; 1 year, M. F. H. Kinsel.
Poor Director, Andrew Spengler.
Jury Commissioner, Jos. Sprogels.
Auditor, W. L. Owens.

Senator, Jos. S. Waream.
Assembly, Henry P. Taylor.
Treasurer, David Watson.
Commissioners, Richard Brindle, Jacob Silling, sr.
Auditors, John Poch, John Preston.
Jury Commissioner, Wm. McNabb.
Auditor, Vance C. Arnold.

Montgomery.

Senate, Wm. A. Yeatie.
Assembly, Joshua Ashbridge, Jr., Levi S. Hillborn.
Treasurer, N. F. Jarrett
Commissioner, E. D. Johnson.
Poor Director, A. K. Anders.
Auditor, H. S. Smith.

Senate, Dr. J. G. Hillegas.
Assembly, Thos. G. Butler, Joseph B. Yerkes.
Prothonotary, Thos. Conner, John Murphy.
Chief Director, M. Ruth.
Auditor, Wm Gilbert.
Jury Commissioner, Jos. Beerer.

Northumberland.

Senate, B. F. Wagenseller.
Assembly, Dr. Wm. J. Haas.
Register and Recorder, Capt. Alex. Caldwell.
Treasurer, Sam. Savidge.
Commissioner, A. Leibelsperger.
Jury Commissioner, Wm. H. Leighow.
Auditor, M. B. Priestly.

Senate, A. H. Dill.
Assembly, Dr. A. T. Derr.
Register and Recorder, Lemuel Lenker.
Treasurer, John Hagy.
Commissioner, D. L. Shelmerdine.
Jury Commissioner, D. Auditor, Joseph Ealey.

Perry.

Senate, Dr. B. F. Wagenseller.
Assembly, J. H. Sheibley, J. E. Allen.
Prothonotary, S. H. Beck.
Treasurer, Thos. Nutch.
Commissioner, J. H. Bodine.
Jury Commissioner, H. Wentz.
Director of Poor, Wm. J. Graham.
Coroner, C. M. Cannon.
Auditor, Henry L. Croll.

Senate, A. H. Dill.
Assembly, Dr. Markel.
Prothonotary, J. J. Spohn, Lexington.
Commissioner, W. Brooks.
Jury Commissioner, Geo. Mitchell.
Poor Director, J. Moon.

Potter.

Assembly, Chas. S. Jones.
Commissioner, Rodney L. White.
Auditor, Samuel Beebe.
Jury Commissioner, H. Hendry.

Assembly, C. Hollenback.
Commissioner, N. Gill.
Auditor, Jas. Scott.
Jury Commissioner, John L. Brooks.

Schuylkill.

Senate, Oliver P. Bechtel.
Assembly, Benj. Knauss, Jno. B. Strayer.
Treasurer, Dan'l Barlow.
Commissioner, Sol. Hoover.
Director of Poor, Wm. Jones.
Jury Com., Peter Holme.
Auditor, Thomas Davis.

Assembly, Jacob Kohler.
Auditor, F. O'Brien.

Snyder.

Senate, B. F. Wagenseller.
Assembly, Chas. S. Wolfe.
Treasurer, D. Rauenstein.
Commissioner, Jeremiah Troxe.
Register and Recorder, Jacob Fetter.
Poor Director, Jos. Bowersox.
District Attorney, L. S. Myers.
Jury Com., Aaron S. Heiney.
Auditor, Jefferson Hall.
Treasurer Geo. W. Row.

Senate, A. H. Dill.
Assembly, Martin Rudy.
Associate Judge, D. S. Boyer.
Com'r, Moses Ireta.
Prothonotary, J. M. Dauberman.
Treasurer, Hiram Urich.
Director of Poor, P. Wiser.
Auditor, Wm. A. Gass.

Sullivan.

Treasurer, M. A. Rogers.
Commissioner, Dr. W. J. Bennett.
Jury Com., Rich'd Biddle.
District Attorney, L. M. Ingham.
Auditor, A. F. Schureman.

Assembly, Rich. Bedford.
H. W. Perkins.
Commissioner, John Sullivan.
Commiss'r, J. Corcoran.
Auditor, Thos. J. Keeler.
District Attorney, Rush J. Hoyt.
Coroner, R. W. Henley.

Susquehanna.

Assembly, H. M. Jones.
Prothonotary, D. Sourbeer.
Treasurer, C. K. Taylor.
Commissioner, ——
Auditor, ——

Assembly, E. B. Hawley.
Prothonotary, E. Aldrich.
Treasurer, J. H. Duscenbery.
Commiss'r, F. Taggart.
Auditor, P. E. Bush.
Jury Com., D. Brewster.

Venango.

Assembly, D. D. McCreary.
Treasurer, J. F. Mackey.
Commissioner, C. E. Coffee.
Coroner, James Hughes.
Auditor, Isaiah Myers.
Jury Commissioner, Walter Braden.

Assembly, Alexander J. Keenan.
Treasurer, Isaac M. Sowers.
Jury Commissioner, A. J. Cowden.
Jury Commissioner, J. E. Mase.
Coroner, Dr. S. G. Snowden.
Auditor, M. S. Dalfield.

Warren.

Assembly, George W. Allen.
Sheriff, J. J. Shearman.
Prothonotary, Starling W. Waters.
County Commissioner, E. R. Wheelock.
Auditor, D. B. Peck, 3 yrs
E. W. Hodgin, 1 year.
Coroner, Theo. Chase.
Jury Commissioner, Summerfield Warner.
Trustee Warren Academy Daniel Gross.

Assembly, G. V. N. Yates.
Sheriff, Sylvester Davis.
Commissioner, — Preston
Prothonotary, L. Waters.
Auditor, Henry Baxter.
Coroner, Dr. S. C. Axtell.

"The opposition ticket is of the mongrel stripe.

Washington.

Assembly, Jonathan Allison, S. J. Cross, Beaver; David McKee, Butler; A. L. Campbell, Butler.
Treasurer, Captain J. C. Pringle.
Sheriff, D. M. Hart.
Commissioner, Alex. McCleery.
Poor Director, Ralph Vankirk.
Auditor, D. M. Howell.
Jury Commissioner, W. H. Grable.

Assembly, Chas. Cheney, Beaver; W. G. Earnest, Washington; W. Lee Archer, Washington; Joseph Lusk, Butler.
Sheriff, Wm. Thompson.
Treasurer, S. C. Richardson.
Commissioner, T. C. Noble.
Jury Commissioner, Alex. Wilson.
Director of the Poor, John Bower.
Auditor, J. R

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1873.

NOBODY somewhere remarks that he was tries to establish his argument by noisy assertion "shows that reason is weak." The home organ raves.

PRIVATE information has been received which quite warrants the belief that Hon. J. W. Forney, of Philadelphia, will be present and will speak at the Republican mass meeting to be held in this city next Saturday evening.

EVERYBODY of Pennsylvania, stand by your colors! and neither do anything nor, so far as you can prevent it, permit anything to be done, which is calculated to weaken the effective voting force of the party. The argument is closed: now for action.

IN order that Allegheny county may retain her proud distinction of the banner Republican county of the State and of the nation, there are three things needed on the part of her people during the present week. The first is work; and the second, work; and the third, work!

A. EUROPEAN physician has invented a process for petrifying dead bodies, by which, it is said, they are converted into a substance possessing all the qualities of marble. Here, now, is the opportunity of the friends of Democracy. They might take its corpse, polish it, carve its name and virtues across its forehead, and set it up to serve as a monument to all succeeding generations.

THE election takes place one week from today. Do the leaders of the Democracy of Pennsylvania actually realize that their political end is so near? Judging from the morose and defiant tone which they maintain with regard to their prospective executioner, the Republican party, it is to be feared they by no means properly comprehend the exceeding gravity of their situation.

THE State Fair was a pronounced success. Happily, fine weather prevailed during almost the entire period of its continuance. On the other hand, the financial crisis unquestionably had considerable effect in diminishing alike the attendance and the receipts. Altogether, however, the exhibition appears to have been very creditable, and the expectations of the people to have been fully realized.

SOME of the Northern Democratic papers are trying to make their readers believe that the Democratic coalition movement in Mississippi promises to be successful. This is a sheer humbug. There are in that State about twenty thousand more black voters than whites. This of itself would give the Republican party twenty thousand majority, besides which there are about five thousand white Republicans. There is no more danger of the success of the Bourbons in Mississippi than there is of a Democratic victory in Pennsylvania.

AMIDON of the *Post's* eulogistic references to the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer as "an honest man," that paper has not yet vouchsafed any explanation of the disreputable device to which, according to the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, Mr. HUTCHINSON recently resorted, for the purpose of damaging his opponent in the estimation of the people. The *Telegraph* charges, pointblank, that Mr. HUTCHINSON informed the *Post's* correspondent as "reliable and trustworthy" a statement that his letter concerning Mr. MACKEY's deposits at Philadelphia had better be published. Neither Mr. HUTCHINSON nor the *Post* has as yet ventured to deny this charge, probably for the reason that it would not be wise. When that paper's candidate shall have cleared his skirts from complicity in this shameful trick, the people of Pennsylvania will be better able to pronounce upon his "honesty." As the matter now stands, it seems likely to be worth a great number of votes for the Republican ticket.

THE Philadelphia *Age* appears to be considerably exercised over a recent paragraph in the COMMERCIAL concerning a late appeal from the *Age* to the Democracy of Philadelphia, in which that paper promised them that if they would "hold their own," HUTCHINSON would be elected by the interior Democratic vote of the State. We called this a "somewhat ambiguous phrase," but had no idea in the world that by so doing we should stir the wrath of our contemporary as we appear to have done. All that we meant was, that wherever the Democratic party got half a chance, it not *only generally succeeded* in "holding its own," but as much of other people's as it could grab, as well. If in the past that party had only confined itself to "holding its own," we should n't have used the obnoxious term at all. But with the antecedents of the party fresh in our mind, we confess the phrase did look "somewhat ambiguous," and hence we said so. It is to be hoped that, after this explanation, we shall be absolved.

ONE week from to-day elections will be held in our own State, Ohio, Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin. In none of those States except Pennsylvania does the Democratic party expect to make the slightest headway. In the three last named Common wealths, indeed, the party has disbanded and ceased to exist as a distinct political organization. In Pennsylvania alone does it show any vitality. Hence, and its destiny here will be thoroughly sealed if our friends are only vigilant and faithful. Nothing can prevent a decisive victory except apathy and carelessness among Republicans. It is not to be denied, however, that there is in some quarters a feeling of overconfidence on their part, which the facts of the case do not warrant, and for which there is therefore no excuse. This is the last week of the campaign, and it brings with it the urgent duties of every voter. Let every good citizen at once address himself conscientiously to the discharge of the work which remains to be done. Passive interest is not enough. Let practice be harmonized with profession.

THE life of any party, to be true and full, must, to the end, be constantly refreshed and swelled in its course by tributaries of new facts and ideas. That the condition of the Democratic party at large is one of senescence no one can successfully deny. Its leaders, who keep up a continual howl at every attempt to infuse new ideas into the organization, have caused it to partake of their character as men. They never reach the adult state. Their minds not growing, not opening to new things, they cannot emerge from their shell. The penalty to man of not learning new things, is intellectual imbecility and moral stagnation; and with parties it is the same. There, like men, derive their strength from knowledge, their capacity for the reception of new facts and ideas. The question for the people of Pennsylvania to decide is, whether they can afford to intrust the guidance of public affairs into the hands of a party so fatalistic who have never budged an inch from their first position—standing stolidly unmoved while all around is moving, unchanging while all is changed.

No cause of citizens is worthy of greater respect than that engaged in labor; neither do we doubt that, in the progress of the age, labor and capital will ultimately be brought into equitable relations: the laborer receiving a sufficient remuneration to enable him to share in the profits of his toil, and acquire a surplus for investment, without wearing away his life in procuring a bare subsistence, as is the dignity in all labor. Activity is the law of the universe. But it is a mistake to imagine, as some people would appear to do, that the labor of the mind is not as important, or as much *work*, in its true sense, as is the labor of the muscles. Our country would still have been a region of barbarism if the brain had not been at work as well as the body. It will be a disastrous day when the claims of the brain workers shall be disallowed, or when those whose labor is of a manual character shall succeed in erecting themselves into a class for class legislation and the promotion of class interests alone. It is to be hoped the intelligent and reflective workingman of Allegheny county will think carefully on these things during the present week, to the end that their action at the polls may not array them in antagonism to other kinds of labor differing from, but as honorable as their own.

EVERY man has, of course, an inalienable right to his own conscience; and it is, of course, the duty of every man to shape his way in political affairs, as in others, by his own convictions of duty. But it is also incumbent on every man to try to ascertain the full meaning and bearing of his duty, to the end that his course may not eventuate in mere fruitless farce. For there is such a thing as playing at political conscientiousness; a species of amusement to which, it is to be feared, not a few of the more impetuous and impracticable reformers of our country are considerably afflicted. Sobriety, for example, is only one among many desirable qualities in a public official, and the restraint of drunkenness but one of a vast number of necessary subjects of legislation. The enforcement of rights and the redress of grievances in society at large constitute an exceedingly vast field, and to ignore everything else except the temperance question in the selection of legislators, or other public men, would seem to be a mistake of the gravest character. Of course, it needs no spirit of prophecy to foretell the defeat of the Prohibitory ticket in this county; and this, not so much for the reason that reputable citizens do not appreciate the moral aims and objects which the leaders of the movement have in view, as because their technical methods of action do not strike the popular intelligence as best adapted to secure the desired ends. This is the reason why very few men of practical common sense will be found voting for the candidates of the ticket in question.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

As the date for the reopening of the French National Assembly draws near, all signs indicate that the crisis for some time anticipated in connection with that event, has not been at all exaggerated. In fact, at no time since the close of the great war has the condition of French affairs been more intensely interesting than at the present moment. The Germans have withdrawn, the territory is free, and in the absence of the external pressure which has heretofore exerted so important a restraining influence upon all parties, the leaders of the people and those who think themselves leaders are preparing for a trial of strength in the interest to reconstitute the government.

The cable dispatch in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, which states that three hundred and fifty deputies of the Assembly have pledged themselves to support the motion for the restoration of the monarchy, states nothing that has not been for some time looked for. Partisans were never busier or more zealous than the members of the Right have been since the adjournment of the Assembly, and from day to day the increasing brightness of their prospects has been recognized and admitted by their Republican opponents. A vote, however, in favor of the restoration of the monarchy would be, as its partisans well know, only half the battle. In the Assembly there are monarchists and monarchists, that is, there are royalists of constitutional tendencies, and there are royalists who believe in divine right, and unless provision can be made beforehand for the reconciliation of the two factions, the triumph of royalism in the ballot might and probably would remain a mere abstraction. An interesting element in the struggle is the persistent obstinacy of the Count de CHAMBORD, whose fidelity to his principles would really command some admiration if his so-called principles were less like childish prejudices, the nuggets of a superstitious brain. According to the *Courrier des Etats Unis* of the 4th instant, a last desperate effort is being made by the champions of fusion to extort from the Count, before the 9th of November, such a declaration of his views as may enable the constitutional and the *rights* faction to regard him as unlike the Count of Chambord, the King of France. The *Courrier*, on information from Paris, states that many representatives of these factions had set off for Frohsdorf, bearing an address signed by one hundred and thirty of their legislative colleagues. The object of this address is to induce the Count to accept at least the tri-color flag without which harmony is simply impossible. The argument of the address is quite ingenious; it recognizes the right of the Count to maintain inviolate what he considers his principles, in particular to refuse all concession on the subject of the flag, but on the other hand, it contends that the chief of the House of Bourbon is bound by duty to accept the crown of France, if France spontaneously offers it, even with the tri-color.

This proposition certainly seems to make things very easy for the Count, and it is not surprising to learn that his acceptance of it is hardly doubted in France. It is more remarkable that some, and perhaps a good many, of the Count's own friends should be found to take this ground. Journalists, archists, are represented as willing to offer him the crown on such terms. At any rate, the royalists are so confident of an early restoration of the monarchy in the person of Henry the Fifth, that they are said to be already engaged in arranging the royal household in accordance with the customs and traditions of the *ancien regime*. This, however, may be a calumny of the opposition, as the mere catalogue of the functionaries required about the person of Legitimate French majesty for the maintenance of its dignity is well adapted to frighten or even to *demolish* the plebeian soul. The list of officials constituting the King's household proper gives, we see, no less than twenty-six distinct titles, and the household of her majesty, the King's spouse, employs a still larger number of functionaries. Then, besides these, there are the royal chapel, the royal chamberlain, the royal wardrobes, the royal money-box, the royal mouthpiece, each demanding a distinct organization and a long array of dignitaries, amounting in all to thousands. It is not to be for a moment supposed that so punctilious, conscientious and orthodox a monarch as Henry the Fifth will dispense with a single one of the attendants whom his ancestors deemed necessary to their comfort and majesty. The man who stickles about the white flag with its lilies is not likely to surrender either the "Grand Chief of the Wolf-hunting Train," or the "Grand Chief of the Train for Laying Trap-nets." By no means. They will all appear necessary to sustain the greatness and might of the monarch who deigns to save France in her time of need. It is gratifying to learn that His Majesty, while reserving to himself the selection of the persons to fill the most important places at his court, is disposed to leave to his friends the distribution of minor employments.

Whatever measure of truth or fiction there may be in the current reports concerning the restoration of the monarchy, there can be no doubt that the Republicans are thoroughly alarmed. They feel sure that a great crisis is near at hand, and if they are daring and unconventional in the Republic, so-called, from the overthrow with which it is threatened. In presence of the menacing peril all sections of the party seem to be combining their forces, and if report be true, M. THIERS is to be their commander-in-chief. There is, we fancy, nothing improbable in the dispatch of yesterday, which represents him as sanctioning a temporary alliance between Republicans and Bonapartists in opposition to a royalist restoration. Such a step does not necessarily imply anything more than an agreement for the impending crisis. It is, however, not impossible that a *plebiscite* or appeal to the people in the last resort may be the basis of the alliance. A few days ago, in Switzerland, in answer to the address of a French deputation, M. THIERS expressed himself still faithful to his "message regarding the regular organization of the Republic, in the realization of which alone it seemed to him possible for France to find a peaceful and prosperous future"—a declaration which indicates what course he will try to pursue in the approaching parliamentary campaign. But it is useless to attempt to forecast the course or outcome of the struggle. Should the Bourbonists either fail to have a majority or find that civil war will be the result of a restoration, the probable consequence will be the continuance of President MACMAHON in power, which would be regarded as for the present a Republican victory.

"The financial panic has pretty well subsided."—*Post.*

But would this have been the case had the people, like some papers that we wot of, taken counsel of fear instead of courage? The reason why the panic has pretty well subsided is because a little reflection has shown that we have all the elements of prosperity around us that we ever had, and that a return of former confidence and faith in each other is the principal thing that is needed to set again in motion the prosperity-creating machinery which has been so needlessly interrupted.

A SCIENTIFIC discovery of considerable importance if true, is communicated in a letter from an American in Paris to a chemist in this country, who has published it. The story is that M. Letaurte, chemist of the silk works of Fontre Brothers, Lyons, succeeded, after a series of experiments, suggested by the investigations of Professor Graham, of the British Mint, into the properties of hydrogen, in resolving that gas, hitherto supposed to be simple, readily into two gases. One of these was absorbed in the combustion of oxygen, and the other, consisting of gas which would no longer burn, but like nitrogen, extinguish flame, and had no color, taste or odor, its specific gravity being seven times lighter than that of copper globes soon after sixteen inches in diameter and the twentieth of an inch thick, and filled the room. The Academy of the Paris Academy of Science building. M. Letaurte calls the new gas "starch." It has almost the fulness the elevating power of pure hydrogen, and about twenty-five times that of ordinary illuminating gas, and can be prepared on a large scale almost as cheaply as the cost of pure hydrogen. With its use balloons can be made of thin sheet iron and dangers from fire effectually prevented. The discovery is of the utmost consequence on scientific grounds, as it suggests the possibility of other supposed "simple" bodies being complex instead of simple, and that our present ideas of elementary principles may be as erroneous as the early opinions of our childhood's study, where "the four elements" were set down as "earth, air, fire, and water." Mr. Letaurte's paper is said to be read before the Paris Academy of Science, June 30th, at the present session, and the information postponed until further investigation is made.

It appears from a return lately issued at St. Petersburg that no less than 8,000,000 a year are expended by the Russian government in educational objects. Of this sum 2,000,000 are appropriated for the officials, &c., of the Educational Department, 4,500,000 for the military schools, 84,000 for the civil, and 1,000,000 for the management of the orthodox clergy. 2,000,000 for the various institutions founded by the late Empress Maria, 2,000,000 for subsidies to the schools maintained by the Provincial Diets. There are now in the Empire eight universities, with 4,000 students, and four academies for the "orthodox" clergy, with one stipendiary and 1,000 free students; 37 military, 14 naval, and 14 civil colleges, with 4,000 students; 37 military, with 4,000 students; 31 ecclesiastical, with 14,000 students; 39 for women, with 4,000 students, and 10 established by the late Empress Maria for girls, with 1,000 students. The elementary schools are 400 district schools, with 40,000 pupils; 32 primary ecclesiastical schools, with 2,000 pupils; 32 primary civil or military schools, with 3,000 pupils; 32 parochial schools, with 1,000 pupils, and 37 elementary schools, established by the Provincial Diets, with 30,000 pupils. This list does not include private schools, special schools for agriculture, commerce, &c., the training schools for teachers, or the Roman Catholic, Protestant and Mohammedan schools.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The New York *World* says that NILSON is more careless in the use of her voice than when in the United State before her marriage. This is the usual result of matrimony, as many a poor man can certify.

The anti-administration papers are awful busy these days pulling corruption wool over the people's eyes. Its as clear as mudcluge that it's all Grant's fault.

The mealy and invigorating chestnut is upon us; and if any one says "nut cheat yet,"—well some men will do anything.

A somewhat strange coincidence occurred in a St. Louis Court the other day. The prisoner at the bar, the lawyer who was addressing the Court in defence, the reporter who was taking notes of the trial, and one of the spectators, were all class-mates in the same institution of learning about seven years ago.

Lady lecturers are making great fortunes in England on account of the novelty of the thing there. The fare to Europe is surprisingly low at this season of the year.

Here is a recipe for rendering fabrics water proof: Dissolve one part by weight of caoutchouc, and one of paraffine or stearin, in two of benzine; dilute as much as necessary, and either saturate the fabric with it or lay it on with a brush.

The meeting of distinguished ministers in New York city is expected to have a refining influence upon the ladies, on account of its Eve-angelical nature.

A Toledo baker killed a very sick hog the other day and sent it to market, to keep it from dying on his hands. That man is going to be very rich the first thing you know.

The schedules for paying the November interest on registered bonds not held by National banks will be ready on the 20th inst.

Kate hates mustaches, so much hair
Makes every man look like a bear,
But Nellie, who his thoughts could fetter,
Hints out, the more like bears the better,
Because, her pretty shoulders shrugging,
Bears are such glorious chaps for hugging.

A number of English capitalists have been corresponding with prominent men in Indianapolis with a view of locating somewhere in Indiana, in the smelting and working of iron. A party of them will visit the State this fall.

DENISON, TEXAS, presents a case of remarkably rapid growth. On the 15th inst, it celebrated the first anniversary of its existence by appropriate ceremonies. The town is now said to contain 4,000 inhabitants, against about forty at the same time last year. This sudden development has been due to the extension of a railroad.

A company has been organized to work a copper mine near Union Point, Middle Georgia.

The International Coinage Conference, at Vienna, which was held under the patronage of the Archduke Rainer, has pronounced in favor of the adoption of an international unit of the matrical dollar of 1½ grammes fine gold used in the United States.

It is estimated that the surplus wheat crop of Minnesota for 1873, in its transportation to market at Chicago, Milwaukee, and Duluth, will fill 160,000 cars, constituting more than six thousand five hundred trains of fifteen cars each.

It does not seem to be generally known that the national banking act contains a section, by which every stockholder is responsible at law for double the amount of stock owned by him. Of course this makes the stockholders of every national bank in the country liable for as much again as the full cash capital of their respective institutions.

New York tops are imitating the convenient chatelaine-hooks worn by ladies in a ring fastened on the watch chain to hold the cane, when the cane bearer's hands are both otherwise employed.

The Dutch government is in the fortunate and exceptionable position of having no debt, and also of making money out of its colonies. The expenses are always kept below the income. The budget for 1874 estimates the expenditure at 100,000,000 florins, and leave a surplus of 400,000 florins.

The San Francisco *Alta* says that a "patent butter" factory is soon to be established in that city.

The rallying cry in Kansas upon which newspapers of different political views are to be launched is: "Let no man be elected to office who owes over five years' subscription to a local paper."

Contributions to the archives and library of the Southern Historical Society are solicited under twenty specific divisions, and the classification of these divisions demonstrates that the society knows exactly how history ought to be made, and intends to provide, so far as possible, the means for making it. The society seeks data from Northern as well as Southern sources.

An ocean telegraph is buried under the sea, so all others will ultimately be buried under the earth. It is now definitively settled that the telegraph wires in Germany are no longer to be affixed to poles in the open air, but are to be buried in underground tubes.

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FREE FROM TAXATION

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Negotiable Paper, &c.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, October 6, 1873.

Since the quiet way in which the Saturday pay day passed financial affairs have assumed a brighter appearance than at any time for a fortnight. While the banks are doubtless poor and indisposed or unable to extend such help, in the way of new loans, to the business public as they would wish, yet there is a general disposition to make matters as easy as possible for all concerned, and save from protest everything that it is possible to save. Although a firm hand is and will be held on the discount line, no at empt will be made by malicious bank officers to force in loans at this time when it is next to impossible, even at ruinous rates, to arrange new lons.

"Confidence is a plant of slow growth in aged minds," runs the saying of a famous English statesman; but the vitality and wonderful strength of our young financial system is rapidly throwing out a healthful feeling of trust which had taken possession of it, and is returning to its usual confident, energetic purpose. The feeling which was first experienced with the failures in New York on the 18th and 19th of September spread rapidly westward, taking in all the leading cities in its way, each in turn bowing before the blast, and at the present time all of them have more or less recovered from the first effect of the panic feeling. In the slower moving rural districts where the events of the busy world around is only gathered and digested from the weekly newspaper on Saturday, the effects of the suspensions, and suspicions in the cities are just working out their results. We have reports from various directions of uneasiness on the part of timid depositors and of some little trouble among the country banks. As a rule the farming classes are conservative, thoughtful and sensible and we apprehend that their cooler reason will lead them to follow the safest and wisest course—and strengthen by confidence instead of weaken by distrust the hands of their bankers. Yet as with the cities, the feeling must be felt and met firmly, when it will pass away.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government and State bonds in New York to-day:

	Bearing
1881	114½
1867	113½
1868	113½
1881	114
10-40s	111½
New 5s	109
Coupons	113½
Currency 6s	120
Tennessees, old	75
Tennessees, new	73½
North Carolina, 6s	31
North Carolina, new	31
Missouris	96

The rapid restoration of confidence is rendered in the brisk demand existing for United States bonds, which now runs ahead of the available supply. The inquiry comes from those savings banks and others that have been hoarding greenbacks, and who are now urgent in their anxiety to get back their securities. This is bringing out the tied up currency again, and sending governments back to their old figure—6's selling up to 115 to-day and the others in proportion.

London advices report a strong and active demand for United States bonds to-day at advancing prices, with 1868s old up to 96½; 5-20s of 1867 at 96½; 10-40s, 92½, and new fives at 92. Consols are also better. The bank rate of discount continues at 5 per cent., with three months' bills in Lombard street quoted at 4½. Neither this news or the arrival of $700,000 coin from London had any effect on gold, and the market was inoffensively dull, with sales chiefly at 110, and the range 109¾ and 110¼, a disputed quotation being made early in the day at 110¾. On gold loans the rates were flat.

Below will be found the ruling quotations for this market:

Argols were moving slowly to-day, and but the lower part of the week. There were some very good working varieties offered, but buyers were not very pressing for them.

Cranberries were plentiful to-day, but the wires were not very numerous. Buyers seem to think that the prices are rather above the value of the article, hence they are holding off. Casey's and other Michigan berries took very well and commanded a good price.

Pears, which have been coming in slowly, and generally speaking of that grade known as "culls," during the afternoon quite an invoice of barrel pears was received, and being in excellent condition, both as to size and ripeness, went off quite rapidly. The quotations will be found below.

Peaches were in but moderate request. What were on sale were those which were left over from last Saturday and only those who fancied they actually needed them became purchasers.

Potatoes, that is Irish, were in demand. We reported a car of new at what it sold at. The receipts have been light, and the demand has been exceptional. Sweet continue in plentiful supply and with little inquiry for Baltimores. Jersey, of course, have but a moderate sale.

Quinces are quite scarce and the demand consequently is light. Several lots were offered we learn, but that it would disappear quickly.

Onions of the different varieties, red, white and yellow are on sale in limited quantities. The demand continues excellent and the prices realized very good.

Turnips were not in demand to-day and holders were disposed to sacrifice them, but there were no buyers to take them.

Green peas are plenty, and the demand very fair The quality was fair and good prices realized.

The following are the ruling quotations for the above vegetables and fruits:

Potatoes (Irish), per bbl.....$ 2 75@3 00
Potatoes (Irish), per bush, by car lot.....90@ 95
Potatoes (sweet), Baltimore, per bbl.....3 00@3 50
Potatoes (sweet), Jersey, per bbl.....3 00@3 50
Onions, red, per bbl.....2 50@3 00
Onions, white, per bbl.....3 00@3 50
Onions, yellow, per bbl.....2 50@3 00
Onions, red, per bush.....2 50@3 00
Onions, white, per bush.....2 50@3 00
Peaches, per bbl.....4 00
Cranberries, Casey's cultivated, per bbl.....11 00@12 00
Cranberries, New Jersey, per bbl.....11 00@12 00
Cranberries, per box.....4 50
Turnips, per bushel.....50
Pears, per bbl.....1 00@1 50
Grapes, per lb.....2@3

BREWERY.—The market for hogsheads was firm, and we can quote at $1 40@1 45 for second hand; extra, $1 50@1 60; Cologne spirits, $1.00 per gallon.

BONDED WARE.—Two hogs pails, $1 40; three hoop do., $1 60; No 3 tubs, $1 20; No. 2 do., $1 35; No. 1 do., $1 50; Washboards, 1.1., $1.60 do.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, October 7, 1873.

REFINED.—The market here was a dull one so far as we could learn, and we hear of no sales of consequence being apart in their views. Prices are rather unsettled.

CRUDE.

In the oil regions the market was a shade firmer, the moment rates here being steady.

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Potatoes (Irish), per bush, by car lot.....90@ 95
Potatoes (sweet), Baltimore, per bbl.....3 00@3 50
Potatoes (sweet), Jersey, per bbl.....3 00@3 50
Onions, red, per bbl.....2 50@3 00
Onions, white, per bbl.....3 00@3 50
Onions, yellow, per bbl.....2 50@3 00
Onions, red, per bush.....2 50@3 00
Onions, white, per bush.....2 50@3 00
Peaches, per bbl.....4 00
Cranberries, Casey's cultivated, per bbl.....11 00@12 00
Cranberries, New Jersey, per bbl.....11 00@12 00
Cranberries, per box.....4 50
Turnips, per bushel.....50
Pears, per bbl.....1 00@1 50
Grapes, per lb.....2@3

BREWERY.—The market for hogsheads was firm, and we can quote at $1 40@1 45 for second hand; extra, $1 50@1 60; Cologne spirits, $1.00 per gallon.

BONDED WARE.—Two hogs pails, $1 40; three hoop do., $1 60; No 3 tubs, $1 20; No. 2 do., $1 35; No. 1 do., $1 50; Washboards, 1.1., $1.60 do.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, October 7, 1873.

REFINED.—The market here was a dull one so far as we could learn, and we hear of no sales of consequence being apart in their views. Prices are rather unsettled.

CRUDE.

In the oil regions the market was a shade firmer, the moment rates here being steady.

The following sales are made at

PARKER'S.

Low Side Fairview pipe.....$1 00
Low line Fairview pipe.....1 05
Low line Union and Mutual.....1 10

For prices at other points see dispatches.

REFINED.

Dealers here report prices unchanged. Eastern shipment, 15½; western, 15½; Philadelphia spot and October, 16½; November, 15¾@15¾; New York prices nominal; spot, 17½; November, 16c; last half, 15½c.

OIL BARRELS.

Prices unchanged; city $1 15; country $1 10.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110¾.

NEW YORK, October 6, 1873—5 P. M.

Comparative quiet reigns in Wall street and neighborhood, a feeling of confidence is daily gaining ground, the banks are gradually returning to their former positions, and the members of the suspended firms are unanimous in their assertions that their creditors are generally coinciding with their plans for resumption of business, and that their houses will soon be enabled to resume operations. Generally speaking, now seems to be directed to the dry goods and manufacturing interests of the city, which are reported to be suffering from stringency in the money market. Several manufacturing firms uptown, employing hundreds of workmen, have already partly closed their establishments, and will be compelled to follow suit before many days, unless the demand has been exaggerated. Builders and others, it is also said, have been compelled to discharge many workmen, as but few contracts are made.

MONEY

ruled at 1-16@¼, early in the day, but finally became easier and settled to 7 per cent. Greenbacks are still quoted at ¼@¾ per premium, and all dealings to-day were at these figures.

EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchanges are stronger, and bankers advanced their rates to 107¾ and 108¼ under an increased demand. Early in the day actual business was done at 107¾@108, sixty days, and 108¼@108½ for sight. Customs receipts, $400,000.

GOLD

went in the morning but declined from 110 to 109¾, but afterwards improved and closed at 110¾. Rates paid for carrying 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 6 per cent, to day, 1 per cent; Saturday, 1 per cent; Monday, 1 per cent; Tuesday, 1 per cent. Aggregate sales, $60,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $40,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Closed strong

6's, 1881	114	5-20's '67	114
5-20's, '62	109¾	5-20's '68	115
5-20's, '64	109¾	10-40's	111¾
5-20's '65, reg.	113¾	Currency 6's	121
5-20's '65, new	113¾		

STATE BONDS.

State bonds quiet.

Missouri	94½	Virginia, old	42
Tennessee, old	74½	Virginia, new	42
Tennessee, new	74	North Carolina, new	16
Virginia, new	50		

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Railway and miscellaneous speculation was active again to-day with some wide fluctuations, the changes ranging a range of 1 to 4 per cent. When the market reached the highest, the prices showed an advance of ¾ to 4 per cent, over the highest of yesterday, but when a point of improvement was lost late in the day. The greatest buoyancy was in Western Union, Lake Shore, Rock Island, Union Pacific and Pacific Mail, and throughout the day these stocks attracted more attention than the remainder of the list. Erie, New York Central and Wabash were the features of the day on the weak side, the latter, preferred and Fort Wayne on New York buying and selling. In reference to the buoyancy of Western Union the report has it that a very large amount has been borrowed to influence the stock market in an upward direction. The loans of the banks were reduced $920,000 to-day.

Bankers' Gaz	65	Rock Island	96
Cumberland	65½	Quicksilver	17½
W. U. Tel. Co.	71¾	Do pref	59¾
Quicksilver	20	Wabash	45¾
Pac. Mail Co.	46	Fort Wayne	91
American Ex.	57½	Ft. Wayne	95
United States Ex.	83	Chicago and Alton	97
Pacific Mail	56¾	Ohio & Mississippi	29½
N. Y. Central	94¾	Terre Haute	10
Erie	20	Do pref	30
Harlem	117	Illinois Central	104
Do pref	120	Union Pacific	29½
Michigan Central	90	Central Pacific	87½
Northwest, common	45¾	Lake Shore	77½
Do pref	70	Hartford & Erie	14

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Ill., October 6, 1873.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady and in moderate demand at 1 @2c below November; $1 03¾ seller October; $1 09 cash. Corn steady and in moderate demand at 39¾@39¾c for fresh. Oats firmer at 29¾c seller and 29c seller November. Rye firm at 62c. Barley quiet; offered at 80c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet, but unchanged in every respect.

WHISKY—Strong; demand moderate at 90c current.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, October 6.—Cotton in better request and firmer; sales 1,200 bales; middling uplands demand and in buyers' favor; superfine western and state $5 40@5 60; common to fair extra $6 10@6 50; good to choice $6 60@7 25; white wheat extra $7 35@8 00; extra Ohio $6 25@6 90; St. Louis $6 35@6 80. Rye in moderate demand at $1 05@1 07. Barley in demand in fair request. Whisky in better supply and firmer at $1 02. Wheat closed irregular; No 3 spring 1c@1½c lower; No 2 red winter 1c@1½c lower; western spring $1 07; ungraded Iowa spring $1 25a $1 27; No 2 spring $1 21@1 22; No 2 red winter $1 30@1 31; new No 2 red winter $1 40; No 2 and 3 spring mixed 1c@2c; white western $1 60@1 65. No 1 hard Duluth $1 60@1 61. Corn 1c@2c lower; western mixed, 62c@63c; high mixed and yellow 63@64c; white scarce and firmer; western mixed on spot 63c; new do about 57½@58c; white western 57½@58c; black western 54½@55c. Oats 1c@2c lower; western 38@39c. Beef quiet and unchanged. Sugar firm and unchanged. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar dull and heavy; unchanged. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice firm. Petroleum—Crude 13½c; refined 23c. Provisions—Pork dull; new mess $17 12½; old mess $16 50@16 75. Lard steady; steam 9½@9¾c; kettle 10@10½c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, October 6.—Beeves—Fresh receipts 4,200 head, making 9,125 head for the week against 10,000 last week; market opened dull and weak at an advance for the week of 1@2c; native steers ranged at 9½@10c; Texas steers, 8@8½c; fair to good cows, 3½@4c; common, 2½@3c; bulls, 3@3½c; dressed beef steady at 7@8½c for city dressed; 9@10c for country dressed. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 10,200 head, making 19,200 head for the week, against 17,000 last week; market easier for both sheep and lambs, but a large business was transacted at satisfactory prices; sheep ranged at 5@6c; lambs, 7@8½c. Calves—Receipts 1,000 head; market steady; veals, 6@7½c; buttermilks, 4½@5½c; Canada, 6@6½c; Canada lambs, 10@10½c; dressed veals quoted at 8@9½c; dressed sheep, 7@8c; dressed buttermilks, 5@6c; dressed Canada lambs, 11@12c; dressed hogs quoted at 6½@7c. Hogs—Receipts 11,000 head, making 29,000 head for the week, against 31,000 last week; market opened dull and heavy at 5@5½c; dressed quoted at 6½@7c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, October 6.—Cotton firm at 17½c. Flour steady at $6 80@7 00. Wheat scarce and firm at $1 40@1 45. Corn firm at 45@46c. Oats firm at 32c. Barley firm at $1 30@1 50. Groceries steady. Ohio unchanged. Eggs quiet at 20c. Butter—demand light at 28@30c for choice. Cheese firm at 13@13½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 6½c; clear ribs, 8½c; clear sides, 8½c. Hams, 12½@13c. Lard firm at 9½c. Whisky in good demand at 90c, currency.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, October 6.—Bagging steady and in light demand; heavy brands, 19½@20c. Cotton firm; middling uplands, 17½c. Tobacco quiet; sales of seven hhds and rejected from the opening to the close. Supply of cattle on sale was only about half as many as last week, and drovers, expecting about the same number to arrive, held off for them, which, of course, kept butchers from taking hold so soon as they would have done had prices been lower. After going the rounds among all the drovers, and finding a general advance, they bought more freely, and the market was considerably relieved of a dragging one. Drovers held stiff and succeeded in closing out all the offerings at the advance above noted. The most advance was in good cattle which were scarce, and not enough to supply the demands of the trade. One cause of the supply of cattle being so short, was the money panics, which keeps many transient dealers at home, they preferring to let things settle down again before they venture into the market. Another cause was bad market last week, when cattle sold in many instances for about what they cost in the country, thereby losing owners freight, feed bills, time, &c.

Following are about the rates at the close of the different grades and kinds sold at, based on actual sales:

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers, fine and smooth, $5 00; extra 1,300 lb steers, fine and smooth, $5 00 to $5 25; prime 1,200 to 1,300 lb steers, fine and smooth, $5 @5 25; fair 1,100 lb steers, fine and smooth, $5 50 to $5 75; fair 1,000 lb steers, fine and smooth, $5 00 to $5 25; common, $3 00 to $4 25; bulls, $2 00 to $3 00; stockers (nominal), $3 25 to $3 75.

Fresh Cows.

The number of fresh cows on sale to-day was small, aggregating only some 15 head. The demand for good milkers is firm, and sales are made readily at prices ranging from $40 to $95, according to size, quality, &c.

Hogs.

The number of hogs on sale to-day was about 600 head, principally in the hands of regular dealers. The quality of the stock was good, and one lot of 60 head wholesaled at $5 25 per hundred pounds. Butchers bought freely, and dealers report a fair trade at prices ranging from $5 00 to $5 60 per hundred pounds. Following are the quotations: Extra assorted, $5 50 to $5 60; prime hogs, $5 25 to $5 40; fair hogs, $5 10 to $5 20; roughs, $5 00.

Sheep.

The number of sheep and lambs on sale to-day footed up about 1,200 head. Trade was fair for prime stock, and continued so until the close. For common stuff the market was not so good, though all the offerings were closed out. Following are about the prices obtained for the different grades: Extra lambs, $6 00; fair to good, $5 50@5 75; extra sheep, $5 00; fair to good, $4 50@4 75; culls and lambs $3 50@4 00; inferior, $2 50@3 00.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, October 6.—Grain dull, inactive and nominally unchanged. Wheat held at $1 45 for No 1 white. Corn $1 05@1 06. Oats 34@36c. Barley 70c. Rye, 90c. Flour, $6 50@6 75. Provisions—Pork dull; new mess $17 12½@17 50. Lard steady at 9½@9¾c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 6c; clear sides, 8½c. Bacon steady and in fair demand; shoulders, 6½@7c; sides, clear 8½@8¾c. Whisky in good demand at 90c, currency.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, October 6.—Flour steady and in light demand. Wheat scarce and firm at 1½c advance; No 2 red winter cash, $1 40; seller October, $1 40; seller November, $1 40½; December, $1 41; January, $1 42; No 3 red winter, $1 35; rejected, $1 30; No 2 white Michigan, $1 45; No 1 white, $1 46. Corn firm at 1c advance; high mixed, 60½c; No 2 mixed, 60c; No 3 mixed, 59c; rejected, 58c. Oats firmer at 32c cash and 32c seller November. Rye firm at 60c. Barley quiet; offered at $1 30. Whisky firm; western in bbl $1 10.

PROVISIONS—Quiet, but unchanged in every respect.

WHISKY—Strong; demand moderate at 90c current.

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Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, October 6.—Flour steady and in light demand. Wheat scarce and firm at 1½c advance; No 2 red winter cash, $1 40; seller October, $1 40; seller November, $1 40½; December, $1 41; January, $1 42; No 3 red winter, $1 35; rejected, $1 30; No 2 white Michigan, $1 45; No 1 white, $1 46. Corn firm at 1c advance; high mixed, 60½c; No 2 mixed, 60c; No 3 mixed, 59c; rejected, 58c. Oats firmer at 32c cash and 32c seller November. Rye firm at 60c. Barley quiet; offered at $1 30. Whisky firm; western in bbl $1 10.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, October 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firmer; No 1 Milwaukee $1 14; No 2 do $1 11; seller November, $1 11; seller month, $1 12½; seller year, $1 10. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2, 31c. Corn—demand fair and market firm; No 2, 44c. Rye—demand light; No 1, 65c. Barley quiet and weak at $1 30.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, October 6.—Cotton—demand active and prices advanced to 14½@15c. Flour—demand good at $6 00@6 50. Wheat—demand fair and in moderate demand at $1 25@1 35. Corn nominal at 42c. Oats—none in market. Bacon—demand fair and firmer; shoulders, 6½c; sides, 8½c. Sugar unchanged. Provisions inactive on account of the stringency in the money market, and held firm. Lard 9¾c.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, October 6.—Beef cattle in improved demand and firmer; sales 1,200 head; extra Pennsylvania and western steers, $6 25a7 37½; fair to good, $5 00@6 50; common, $3 00a5 50. Sheep firmer; sales 12,000 head at 4@6c per lb. Hogs unchanged; sales 5,000 head at $5 00@5 25.

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Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, October 6.—Bagging steady and in light demand; heavy brands, 19½@20c. Cotton firm; middling uplands, 17½c. Tobacco quiet; sales of seven hhds and rejected from the opening to the close. Supply of cattle on sale was only about half as many as last week, and drovers, expecting about the same number to arrive, held off for them, which, of course, kept butchers from taking hold so soon as they would have done had prices been lower. After going the rounds among all the drovers, and finding a general advance, they bought more freely, and the market was considerably relieved of a dragging one. Drovers held stiff and succeeded in closing out all the offerings at the advance above noted. The most advance was in good cattle which were scarce, and not enough to supply the demands of the trade. One cause of the supply of cattle being so short, was the money panics, which keeps many transient dealers at home, they preferring to let things settle down again before they venture into the market. Another cause was bad market last week, when cattle sold in many instances for about what they cost in the country, thereby losing owners freight, feed bills, time, &c.

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Fresh Cows.

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Hogs.

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Sheep.

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Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, October 6.—Flour steady and in light demand. Wheat scarce and firm at 1½c advance; No 2 red winter cash, $1 40; seller October, $1 40; seller November, $1 40½; December, $1 41; January, $1 42; No 3 red winter, $1 35; rejected, $1 30; No 2 white Michigan, $1 45; No 1 white, $1 46. Corn firm at 1c advance; high mixed, 60½c; No 2 mixed, 60c; No 3 mixed, 59c; rejected, 58c. Oats firmer at 32c cash and 32c seller November. Rye firm at 60c. Barley quiet; offered at $1 30. Whisky firm; western in bbl $1 10.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, October 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firmer; No 1 Milwaukee $1 14; No 2 do $1 11; seller November, $1 11; seller month, $1 12½; seller year, $1 10. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2, 31c. Corn—demand fair and market firm; No 2, 44c. Rye—demand light; No 1, 65c. Barley quiet and weak at $1 30.

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Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, October 6.—Bagging steady and in light demand; heavy brands, 19½@20c. Cotton firm; middling uplands, 17½c. Tobacco quiet; sales of seven hhds and rejected from the opening to the close. Supply of cattle on sale was only about half as many as last week, and drovers, expecting about the same number to arrive, held off for them, which, of course, kept butchers from taking hold so soon as they would have done had prices been lower. After going the rounds among all the drovers, and finding a general advance, they bought more freely, and the market was considerably relieved of a dragging one. Drovers held stiff and succeeded in closing out all the offerings at the advance above noted. The most advance was in good cattle which were scarce, and not enough to supply the demands of the trade. One cause of the supply of cattle being so short, was the money panics, which keeps many transient dealers at home, they preferring to let things settle down again before they venture into the market. Another cause was bad market last week, when cattle sold in many instances for about what they cost in the country, thereby losing owners freight, feed bills, time, &c.

Following are about the rates at the close of the different grades and kinds sold at, based on actual sales:

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers, fine and smooth, $5 00; extra 1,300 lb steers, fine and smooth, $5 00 to $5 25; prime 1,200 to 1,300 lb steers, fine and smooth, $5 @5 25; fair 1,100 lb steers, fine and smooth, $5 50 to $5 75; fair 1,000 lb steers, fine and smooth, $5 00 to $5 25; common, $3 00 to $4 25; bulls

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Tuesday, October 7, 1873.

CITY MATTERS.

Grand Republican Mass Meeting.

As we have already announced a grand Republican Mass Meeting is to be held on Saturday evening next. Information has been received that Governor Noble, of Indiana, will preside, and Hon. John W. Forney, of Philadelphia, will be present and deliver an address. Other prominent speakers will also attend.

Hats and Caps.

William Fleming & Co., No. 120 Wood street, are now offering to the retail trade one of the largest stocks of hats and caps ever displayed in this market. They manufacture very fine soft hats in different styles, which are not surpassed by any. The goods were brought from the East. They have also a large assortment of hats of their own make, so that all tastes and purses may be suited. The latest styles are represented by them as soon as they are in New York and Philadelphia, so that you may be sure of getting the most stylish headpiece as soon as possible after the design is adopted and the goods in trade. Fleming & Co. are also agents for this market for the celebrated Dunlap silk hat, and always have full lines of them on hand. They are constantly receiving new additions to their already immense stock of fashionable furs, which they sell, at wholesale or retail, at the very lowest price consistent with a safe business. The persons engaged in the house, Messrs. Fleming, Bennett and Cameron, the members of the firm, down to the boy who holds the lowest position, are gentlemanly and accommodating, and spare no pains in their efforts to satisfy every customer or caller, whether purchasers are disposed to buy or not. If you want a nice hat, or desire to present your wife with an elegant set of furs, go to Wood street in the place to seek them.

Mortuary Reports.

We give below the mortuary reports from this city and Allegheny for the week ending October 5.

CITY.

Dr. W. Sutton, Physician in the Board of Health, reports that the total number of deaths in the city for the week were 46—males 25 were males, 21 females, 38 white and 8 colored. The causes of death were as follows: Cerebro spinal, 2; congestion of the brain, 2; bronchitis, 2; Bright's disease, 2; chronic, 1; bowel complaint, 1; cholera infantum, 1; convulsions, 3; cerebro spinal meningitis, 1; congestion of the lungs, 2; diphtheria, 1; dropsy, 1; dropsy of the chest, 1; typhoid fever, 3; scarlet fever, 2; gastric enteritis, 1; heart disease, 1; hemorrhage, 1; inflammation of the kidneys, 1; acute laryngitis, 2; marasmus, 2; entero laryngitis, acute pneumonia, meningitis, acute bronchitis, malignant pustule, 1; pneumonia, 4; pneumonia, peripneumonia, scrofula and wounding through, each 1. Of the above there were: Under 1 year, 12; from 1 to 2, 3; from 2 to 5, 5; from 5 to 10, 2; from 10 to 20, 0; from 20 to 30, 4; from 30 to 40, 2; from 40 to 50, 3; from 50 to 60, 5; from 60 to 70, 4; from 70 to 80, 4; from 80 to 90, 2.

ALLEGHENY.

Health Officer Hoch, of Allegheny, reports twenty deaths in that city during the past week. Eight were males, nine females and three colored. The causes of death were as follows: Consumption, 2; diphtheria, 2; scarlatina, 2; pneumonia, 1; inflammation of the brain, 1; cholera infantum, 1; inflammation of the bowels, 1; congestion of the brain, 1; convulsions, 1; congestion of lungs, 1; marasmus, 1; old age, 1; disease of the heart, 1; bronchitis, 1; cancer, 1; unknown, 1. Of the above there were: Under 1 year, 12; from 1 to 2, 2; from 2 to 5, 2; from 5 to 10, 0; from 10 to 20, 0; from 20 to 30, 0; from 30 to 40, 1; from 40 to 50, 0; from 50 to 60, 2; from 60 to 70, 0; from 70 to 80, 0; from 80 to 90, 0.

Survey Committee Business.

The Survey committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon and the more important business transacted, as we give below:

The report on the grade of Bedford avenue sent back from Councils was reconsidered and the filing of a Kirkpatrick street made eight feet instead of thirteen.

A petition of the school directors of the Thirteenth ward for the opening of a new street from Manor to Carson streets near the Brownsville road was referred to a sub-committee.

The communication from the board of Health relative to a general sewerage plan for the East Liberty valley was referred to the City Engineer with instructions to make a survey and prepare plans and specifications.

A petition for the opening of High street (the fifth of the same name) in the Nineteenth ward was laid on the table.

A petition for a change of grade on Second avenue between the property of Mary Palmer and Minnie Street, was referred to the City Engineer.

A petition to examine the width of Second avenue at the Point was laid over.

A petition for the opening of Smith's way in the Thirty-second ward was read over.

A petition for a change of grade of the west end of Catharine street in the Twentieth ward, was considered and referred to the City Engineer.

A petition was adopted ordering a survey of the South Side wharf.

A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of five to locate streets between Sandusky avenue and Buena Vista street, North.

A petition placed on Boundary street from Neville street to Fifth avenue as reported by the sub-Committee was approved.

The grades plans of Monaco, Boston and Boston streets were presented and approved.

The grade of Fifth and Allegheny street was referred to a sub-Committee.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. Dominick Murray opened his engagement at the Opera House last evening, appearing in his specialty, "Escaped from Sing Sing." The house was well filled—notwithstanding so many starts, off the play and the playing we have to say that both are as good as when Mr. Murray appeared here before. The scenery and properties are quite sensational and effectively rendered, there will be enough attractive to Mr. Murray's supporters to draw full houses during the week, and to induce those to desire to see them.

"Escaped from Sing Sing" will be repeated this evening and until further notice. The box office is open during the day.

Mr. Murray at Music.

There was a very fair audience at the Academy last evening, to find out what "comographic music" and from surface indications in the way of frequent and hearty outbursts of applause, all were satisfied with the information received. Mr. Murray's talent and her combination—"Silas, of the Jiggers Daughter," is a singular combination of ballet, pantomime and burlesque—the latter in the shape of singing and dancing. Mr. Murray's specialty, "Silas," is a most accomplished dancer, excelling particularly in pedestrianism, being a most graceful and elegant. Miss Cora Adriana is an artistic dancer, being also very pleasing in appearance. Her style of clipping as lightly as thistle down through the most intricate and difficult of movements. When Harlet and Hardee appear in the "Comographic music" piece, it may be said, would be the better for a little more light comedy. The gentlemen of the company managed to mar one of the most inventions of the evening by their awkwardness. The parody of Fairchild Family" is very good in many respects, though some of the movements and actions are overdrawn. Taken altogether, the comographic combination gives a very pleasing entertainment, and one which will prove highly successful here and elsewhere.

The final family of twins will appear here up the first part of the evening with their performances, which will be entirely different from any of their programmes was "Home, Sweet Home," with an eulogium on the same and by Mr. W. E. Lavere and the Misses Hardee and Harlet, which will be followed by the ballad "Kiss me, mother, kiss me once more," by Miss Cora Adriana. The piece will be rendered with much feeling and received a good round of applause.

The programme for this evening will be unchanged, the same as last night. A matinee will be given on Wednesday afternoon.

Academy of Music Theater.

The attendance was quite large at the American last night, and the performances excellent. The company was never stronger, and the programme embraced a little of everything that is popular. The new songs by Miss Fanny Hart, Mr. Ben Cotton, the gentleman, and the Adams brothers, as grotesque dancers, are to the emergency. Miss Lizzie Rivers and Mr. Hunt Bell produced the curtain raiser of the "Thieves of Baghdad" in fashionable style, and were greeted with storms of applause and laughter. The same bill will be given to night.

Trinito's Varieties.

Long look, the Chinese wonder, and Trinito's fine specialty company, are nightly drawing immense audiences, who, otherwise than being highly entertained, were the centers of attention at Trinito's last evening. Ling Long does some astonishing things in the way of sights of hand and balancing, which must be seen to be appreciated. Ching Necho and John Gilbert brought the curtain down, and Little Joe won his way into the affections of the audience by his singing and his performance while up with the drums of the "Two Fugitives."

ENCAMPMENT OF 5TH DIVISION

At Greensburg To-Day—Troops to Pass Through This City This Morning.

The Encampment of the Seventeenth Division of National Guards of Pennsylvania will go into camp at Greensburg this morning. Col. Chill W. Hazzard, Adjutant General of the Division, and Lieutenant-Col. Herrington, Commissary, went forward yesterday to establish the camp which will be under command of Maj. Gen. Thomas F. Gallagher. The Logan guards, Capt. Bingaman, and the Keystone guards, Capt. Smith, of this city, and the Washington guards, Capt. Wilson, with the Pennsylvania Grenadiers, Capt. Wright, will leave this morning at 8 o'clock and march to the Union depot en route to Greensburg.

Major James P. Hart, Division Quartermaster, has the headquarters at the St. Charles Hotel, where he will remain with all the troops are sent for. Governor Hartranft, with Adjutant-General Latta, will visit the encampment this afternoon or on Thursday or Friday afternoon. A number of military gentlemen from this city will attend the review.

EXPLOSION AND FIRE.

Smith's Pipe Works Partially Destroyed —Three Workmen and a Fireman Injured—Heavy Loss, but Full Insurance.

About two o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out at the extensive pipe foundry of William Smith & Sons, located on Smallman street, and extending from Twenty-first to Twenty-fourth street, in the Twelfth ward. The fire was caused by the explosion of a tank of molten metal, which shot through the building southward and struck the small building used for the storage of sand and coal. This it set in flames, and the building where the explosion occurred also. Both were iron-clads, and the flames got considerable progress before any effective efforts. The explosion occurred in the eastern end of the large pipe foundry building at Twenty-fourth street, where the immense water pipes are cast. This end of the building was reinforced a week, and a number of large cranes and other machinery, together with patterns, &c., were stored there. The aircraft or body damaged. The small building next for the storage of straw, already mentioned, was nearly entirely destroyed, together with its contents.

Workmen were engaged in casting a thirty-six inch pipe, and when the lines had been filled with the molten metal it was allowed to cool, through the molding and upon the straw house. Two of the workmen, named Hughes and Carr, had charge, were standing to the south of the "pit," and the molten mass pouring over them. Another workman, named William Gilmore, engineer of the crane, was upon the platform of the latter machine, and was also injured. During the progress of the fire the men were busy roughly by the fire department, Mr. Jerry Murphy, engineer of the fire engine, following, while pouring through one of the windows of the office discovered some little time afterwards, was found insensible.

Mr. Frazier and Mr. Gumack were terribly, and perhaps dangerously injured, and were conveyed to the water factory of Messrs. S. H. & H. Sayford, on the river bank, where medical attendance was rendered and the sufferers got out of danger. Mr. Williams (colored), and another unknown, escaped without serious injury, and was soon to get to their residences after. All are single men. The fire lasted two hours, and by 4 o'clock the flames of Mr. Williams in Allegheny. The loss of Messrs. Smith will be heavy, but fully covered by insurance. The building is owned by Mr. Smith, where the fire occurred was about twenty-five hundred and fifty feet, and was erected some two hundred and fifty feet. Mr. Smith estimates the loss on the building would probably reach over $10,000. The loss on the contents of the building, which consists of patterns, moulding sand, &c., belonging to other parties, will be heavy, but fully covered by insurance. The amount of insurance could not be learned last night.

AID FOR MEMPHIS!

Preliminary Meeting Yesterday—A Reading in Aid of the Sufferers to be Given by Miss Potter.

In response to the call of Mayor Blackmore a preliminary meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the Common Council chamber to take measures to raise funds in aid of the sufferers by the yellow fever in Memphis. The attendance was comparatively small, but there was an earnestness exhibited that must be a good return of aid to our suffering sister city.

Mayor Blackmore, in calling the meeting to order, said the object was a good one, and he hoped that the aid of the sufferers, and he regretted that there was not a larger attendance to show sympathy in the matter. He thought that it was a meeting of sympathy in the community, and the extensive business relations of our manufacturers and merchants with Memphis would call forth their liberality in this hour of distress, and expressed the hope that it would be responded to, if the matter was promptly pressed before them.

A CHEERFUL GIVER.

Prof. George J. Kunkel said that Miss Potter, of Boston, an able reader, now on a business visit to this city, had made arrangements for a reading next week, and that the proceeds of the entertainment would be cheerfully given to aid the sufferers. On motion of Mr. Kunkel, Miss Potter was appointed to make arrangements for a reading in aid of the sufferers.

On motion of Prof. Geo. J. Luckey, Gen. Negley, Col. Schoonmaker, Joseph S. Lore Esq., and H. H. Rogers, Esq., were appointed a committee for the purpose stated.

Gen. Negley said that he felt that the community was not fully aware of the great sufferings of the people of Memphis and if it was made known he thought that generous aid would be given. He was in receipt of an enumeration of our own the people of Pittsburgh and come forward with a generous aid. Pittsburgh had come forward with a generous aid. Pittsburgh had come forward with a generous aid. Pittsburgh had